THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1797. [Nº 1814.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

ANY Person who wishes to let Part of a convenient House, pleasantly situated, for a small Family, to be entered upon next Spring, may hear of a Tenant, by inquiring of the Printer.

Newport, January 16, 1797.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter; Sherry and Port Wine, per the Pipe; some excellent smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c. a Quantity of St. Ubes Salt; Pine Timber, Joists, Shingles, and Clapboards, and the best of Virginia Sea-Coal, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship-Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons—a SLOOP of 60 Tons.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, out of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his Store on HOLMES's *Wharf, by Wholesale and Retail,*

Jamaica Spirits, 4th Proof, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
St. Croix RUM, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Hogsheads of good Retailing MOLASSES, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Barrels of first Quality Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
COFFEE, by the Bag or Dozen Pounds,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
FLOUR, by the Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, by the Chest, Half Ditto, or Dozen Pound,
GREEN TEA, by the Chest, or Dozen Pounds.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

An Elegant New SULKEY, with a Leather fall back Top, and Harness complete—will be sold for Cash, or Credit—the Note payable at the Bank.
BAR-IRON, and Raven's DUCK,
A new Vessel of 60 Tons Burthen, will be launched in about 10 Days, suitable for a Packet.
Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.
He gives the highest Price for Hogshead HOOPS, in Cash.

N. B. He has for Sale, about 130 Barrels of MENHADEN Fish.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—He has now on Hand, a small Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.—Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, January 16, 1797.

From the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

INASMUCH as the government has been frequently reproached, in certain newspapers, for basely submitting to the vile treatment of a Captain Jessup, by Capt. Pigot, commanding a British ship of war in the West-Indies, I have made what inquiry I could into this business since I have been in this city (for I felt the indignity and reproach becoming an American) and I find, much to the honour of the British minister here, that as soon as the account of that transaction was published in one of the newspapers, on that authority alone, he made a representation of the abuse to his government, who have readily promised that justice shall be rendered, on the facts being substantiated. And further, by inquiry at the office of state, if any statement or evidence had been furnished by Capt. Jessup, or any person in his behalf, by which our government could found a complaint for such villainous treatment (as Capt. Jessup I have no doubt received) I was informed that they had heard that Capt. Jessup has some time since been at New-York, and that they had been expecting to have received from him the necessary proof; but not a syllable from him, or any other person, had been received there on the subject. I will further add, it has been reported, (with what truth I will leave to every one to determine from the circumstances) that a compromise, for some consideration, had taken place between the two Captains; and I confess Capt. Jessup's silence, after receiving so severe and as I presume outrageous chastisement, creates a strong suspicion, that something has hushed him. Under this view of the circumstances in this case, and I am persuaded in every other which is made the constant theme of abusing our government by our disorganizers for tamely submitting to British insolence, an investigation would prove to be equally groundless, if not malicious. Would not such declaimers evidence their attachment, more to their country's honor and interest, if they were alike watchful in criminating the abuses we are continually receiving, from another foreign nation?

To undeceive the public, I have made this communication, which by inquiry will be found to be the

TRUTH.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.

It is with more than common satisfaction we record instances of benevolence, which arise from the pure source of philanthropy in young minds. To relieve distress from the impulse of the moment, when the feelings are interested, and strong emotions awakened by the recital or view of misery, is common; but to seek out subjects of distress to explore the habitation of misery, to wipe the tears from the eye of suffering indigence, and to soothe misfortune by personally administering relief, is Charity in her brightest form. We are happy to bear testimony, that they are many such in this city, who, "*do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.*" At this season, it is the annual custom of the unmarried female FRIENDS to celebrate the Christian's festival, by acts of kindness to their distressed brethren. Not confining their deeds of mercy to sects, the sons and daughters of calamity, whatever their *faith or colour* need no other recommendation than *necessity* to insure *relief*.—In their errand of mercy this year, they found the most afflictive and accumulated distress, amongst the *Irish Emigrants* and the *French Negroes*; and it may not perhaps be unworthy of public attention, to inquire how these people are generally supported—and whether many acts of depredation, and many scenes of horror, which have occurred in this and neighbouring States, may not, in some degree, be traced to the extreme poverty of this distressed class of people; for, where there is no hope, there can be but little exertion, and it requires something more than common abilities and information, to struggle against the accumulated miseries of Poverty, Sickness, and Contempt! For it is alas, too plain a fact, that the latter of these unfortunate People are but too apt to be considered as of a different species; because it has pleased that Being, whose whole creation is one pleasing and endless variety, to stamp these his creatures with a colour less pleasing to the eye, than other beneficiaries of his bounty can boast. Children of Humanity! they are still your brethren.—Though Ignorance may have benumbed their faculties, and poverty hardened their feelings, yet, consider, they are equally with yourselves subject to all the maladies and shocks *that flesh is heir to*, and deserve commiseration and relief.

January 10.

The brig William, Capt. Benjamin Henderson, belonging to Mr. William Gray, jun. of Salem, Massachusetts. On a voyage from Point-a-Petre, she was captured by the privateer Prince William Henry, and carried to St. Kitts, where some French property she had on board was taken out and condemned. After her departure from St. Kitts, she was met with on the 19th of October, 1796, by the French privateer Citizen Genet, which had left Philadelphia ten days before. The privateer obliged Captain Henderson to hoist out his boat and bring his papers on board, which being done, he was asked to whom the French sugar on board belonged? He replied to William Gray of Salem—upon which the person who asked the question, and who he understood was the French Captain, called him a damned lyer, and walking forward spoke to the men; Five sailors immediately advanced, took Capt. H. by the collar, dragged him to one of the guns, where they held him, cut his trowsers behind, and beat him with 20 lashes on the bare flesh, until he was black and blue. On expostulating on this extraordinary treatment of a neutral vessel, he was told, *that the Americans were a parcel of damned rascals, and did not deserve better treatment.*—On Capt. Henderson being dismissed, six French sailors were sent with him on board the William, these immediately fell to ransacking the vessel, and plundered from her, in cash and goods, to the amount of about 350l. Before she was dismissed, however, four Bermudian sailors, who were prisoners on board the privateer, were put on board her, although Capt. Henderson urged he had scarcely provisions enough for his own crew. The consequence was, that Capt. Henderson was under the necessity of retrenching the allowance of all the ship's company, himself included.

The foregoing is presented to the public as an accurate statement. The occurrence is known to many; and Mr. Gray is now in possession of authentic proofs to support it.

Within the last twelve months, there has been established in this city, a most curious and extensively useful manufactory, in which the spinning and weaving of hemp, flax, and tow, are performed by means of machinery, the whole being carried on by a main wheel, requiring no other manual labour than that of a few boys.—On Tuesday last agreeable to invitation, the PRESIDENT of the United States, several members of Congress, and other gentlemen, paid a visit to this manufactory, and shewed themselves in the highest degree pleased with the ingenuity and novelty of it; the President in particular, expressed a high opinion of the merit of the patentee, Mr. Davenport, and an earnest wish that a work so honourable to the infant manufactures of America, might soon be introduced into different parts of the Union. We understand it is a part of the plan of the patentee to construct, and deliver to order, the machinery employed in this manufactory, in any part of the United States.

An accurate observer, by means of a stop watch, ascertained the number of feet of thread spun by one boy in a day (or ten hours) which was the extraordinary quantity of 192,000 feet, which consumed from 20 to 40 lbs. of flax or hemp, according to the fineness of the thread.—A boy can also weave from 15 to 20 yards of sail-cloth in a day.

Mr. Davenport calls his manufactory "the Globe-Mills." It is situate at the north termination of Second-street. Specimen of the spinning and weaving are lodged in Peale's Museum for public inspection.

NEW-JERSEY, January 3.

From the STATE GAZETTE.

The freedom that men claim for themselves, they are always willing to grant to others, and the principle which inspires the wish of independence produces the exercise of oppression.

BROWN on EQALITY.

The City of Philadelphia exhibits at this time a phenomenon that may exercise the faculties of the Divine, the Civilian and the Philosopher. A negro man, in full health, and in the prime of life, by a gradual progress in a series of four years, has become nearly white—as the black recedes, the white advances—the curled wool has fallen off his head and is succeeded by silver locks.

The Divine who has learned of his master to "do unto all men, as ye would they should do unto you"—will adore the goodness of Providence in thus evincing to the sons of men the futility of their distinction respecting colour, and the variety of the declaration that "all souls are mine."

The Civilian will be puzzled where to place the man; for altho' in the hour of danger and distress, Congress, in a solemn appeal to the Author of their being, declared all men to be equal, yet, by a subsequent act, they have attached the right of citizenship to those of a fair complection. This man then, at a former period of his life, could not have enjoyed the rights of a citizen.—And should one of the lords of the creation, a Virginia slave-holder, by the same omnipotent power, be turned black, would he lose thereby his right of a citizen.

The Philosopher will find his doctrine of causes and effects and fitness of things, broke in upon—a miracle he cannot admit, because it is a violation of the laws of nature, tho' he does not know what the laws of nature are:—his only resource will be to reject the evidence of his senses, and to disbelieve the whole.

NEW-YORK, January 6.

Mr. Howard, of New-Jersey, has addressed the Mayor and Corporation of this city, in the Daily Advertiser of this morning, on the subject of the late fires, and on a better method of extinguishing them, than has been hitherto practised in America.—In this letter he strongly recommends the use of floating engines, and says two of them would be sufficient for the purpose, which may be brought from London, and here fixt in proper barges; the cost, he will answer, will not be more than 800l. proper mooring should be laid down for them, one opposite the Fly Market, in the East River, the other opposite in the North River, they then will be ready to move to any part where a fire should break out, and in that situation they will be able with the assistance of leather pipes of sufficient length, to meet and jointly play to the top of any house in William-street.—Strange as this may appear, the fact may be depended upon. He has seen them play to the top of a house, at as great a distance; but if the fire should break out near the water side, as was the case at Murray's wharf, the whole block of houses would have been saved, as they would have discharged more than a ton of water in a minute.—You will want no buckets; nor need you fear the want of water, as long as there is any in the river.

HALIFAX, December 24.

Last evening the ſhip Prince Edward, Capt. Willis, arrived here from London—30 days from the Downs. By this ſhip we have received London papers to the 15th ult.

PARIS, November 11.

Extract of a letter from the commandant at Toulon, to the miniſter of the marine and the colonies.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I GIVE you an account, that there are arrived in our harbour the day before yeſterday, a Leghorn ſhip, having on board 146 French priſoners from Corſica, from whence they ſet out on the 23d of laſt month. They relate, that at their departure from Baſtia, the Corſicans were generally in a ſtate of inſurrection againſt the Engliſh, and that they had got poſſeſſion of the Viceroy and the principal chiefs; that the Engliſh had been enabled to retire on board two of their ſhips which were at Baſtia, where they embarked all the emigrants, and thoſe who were in apprehenſion of the arrival of the French; that the Viceroy was, by capitulation, to remain as a hoſtage, with the Corſicans, until the arrival of General Gentili, whom they had ſent for from Leghorn.

"Two other Leghorn ſhips arrived laſt night having on board 2000 more priſoners, who confirm the above account.

(Signed)

Vice-Admiral THEVENARD."

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Application is about to be made to the Crown by the Univerſity of Cambridge, for a Charter to incorporate a new College to be founded agreeable to the will of the late Mr. Downing, who left 4,500l. per annum for the purpoſe of its endowments.

Canterbury was thrown into a terrible alarm on Monday. Advices were received there, that the French had landed at Folkſtone and in conſequence 5000 men were inſtantly collected under arms, and the ſtreets were crowded with men, women and children, quaking at the thought of the guillotine!

November 14.

Deſpatches have been received by Government from Gibraltar, which ſtate, that on the evening of the 17th of October, the Spaniſh batteries, conſiſting of 350 pieces of heavy artillery were expected to commence playing againſt the fortreſs, which, however, was in ſo excellent a ſtate of defence, that not the ſmalleſt apprehenſion was entertained for its ſafety.

An army of 18,000 Spaniards will, it is ſaid, co-operate with Buonaparte in Italy.

It is ſaid Lord Malmeſbury has ſent two couriers, with important deſpatches from the Emperor.

A paſſenger in the Prince Edward ſaw a London paper at Deal, of the 18th ult. A paragraph in which ſtated, that 80,000 troops and 18 ſhips of the line were lying at Breſt, preparatory to an invaſion of Great-Britain, ſhould the negociation fail.

One officer and nineteen privates, being all that remain of the 22d regiment, on Tueſday laſt arrived at Colcheſter from the Weſt Indies. This regiment ſailed with Admiral Chriſtian, at the cloſe of the laſt year, nine hundred ſtrong. The melancholy fate it has experienced, chiefly aroſe from the yellow fever.

Capt. Creaſe, of the Jane packet, arrived at Plymouth, mentions, that the Spaniards, had aſſembled an army of 16,000 men, at Badozas, on the frontiers of Portugal; to oppoſe which, the Portugueſe had aſſembled 5000 men, and were raiſing a large army. Every preparation was making to oppoſe the Spaniards by ſea and land. Booms were throwing acroſs the harbour of Liſbon when Capt. Creaſe left it. All the gentlemen of the Britiſh factory were prepared to leave Liſbon.

The Iſland of Minorca is reported to be taken by Sir John Jarvis's fleet, aſſiſted by the troops from Corſica.

Col. Phipps announced in the Houſe of Commons a few days ſince, the pleaſing intelligence that the fatality among our troops in the Iſland of St. Domingo, has entirely ſubſided, and that on the 2d ult. there were 18,000 effective troops in the Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Weſt-Indies.

The farmers on the ſea coaſt of Dorſetſhire, have been requeſted by Government, to fix on proper places to drive their ſtock to, in caſe an invaſion ſhould be attempted.

From Leipſic, October 14, we learn, "the report of a ſpeedy peace between the Emperor and the French Republic, becomes daily more prevalent; and there is a good reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the Pruſſian Cabinet will take an active ſhare in thoſe important negociations."

Letters from Tyrol, of October 27, ſay "the French are ſtill maſters of the Southren parts of this country."

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thurſday, January 5.

The following Reſolutions have paſſed—57 to 27.

"Reſolved, by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to give information to the ſeveral States who were by the Commiſſioners appointed to ſettle accounts between the United States and the individual States, found indebted to the United States, of the ſeveral ſums in which they were found ſo indebted, accompanying ſuch information with a ſtatement of intereſt from the laſt day of December 1789 to the 1ſt day of January 1795, calculated on the ſame principles on which intereſt has been allowed, and *either funded* or paid on the correſpondent ſums for which the United States were found, by the ſaid commiſſioners, indebted to certain ſtates; and with an earneſt requeſt that they will cauſe proviſion to be made, as ſpeedily as may be, for paying the ſaid ſums, reſpectively for which they were found indebted by the ſaid Commiſſioners, with intereſt, into the Treaſury of the United States.

"Reſolved, that payment of the ſaid ſums, reſpectively found due from the ſaid ſtates, *by the ſaid commiſſioners, with intereſt thereon at 4 per cent per ann from the laſt day of December 1789 to the firſt day of January 1795*, may be received in any of the 6, 3 per cent ſtock, or deferred ſtock of the United States, in the ſame proportions as the United States have paid and borrowed for the correſpondent ſums in which they were found indebted to certain ſtates, by the report of the ſaid commiſſioners."

Mr. Malbone preſented a petition from John Robinſon of Newport, merchant, praying for the remiſſion of a penalty incurred on account of due form not being obſerved in the regiſtering of the ſhip William, of Charleſton.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Friday, January 6.

Mr. Smith, laid the following reſolution on the table:

"*Reſolved*, that the 3d clauſe of the 2ſt ſection of the ſecond article of the Conſtitution of the United States, ought to be amended in ſuch a manner as that the Electors of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident, be directed to *deſignate* whom they vote for as Preſident, and whom they vote for as Vice-Preſident; and the ſaid amendment be propoſed to the different State Legiſlatures for their concurrence, in order that it may become a part of the Conſtitution of the United States."

This Reſolution was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Malbone moved, that the report of the committee of claims of laſt ſeſſion, on the petition of Samuel Fowler and others, be recommitted to the committee of claims. Agreed.

Monday, January 9.

The Committee on the augmentation of ſalaries, reported in its favor, which was read and is to be taken up in Committee of the Whole on Thurſday.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident—which the Speaker declared to be confidential. The Gallaries were cleared for a ſhort time.

John Nicholſon, of Philadelphia, and the proprietors of the glaſs manufactory at *Boſton*, petioned for encouragement to their manufactories, by additional duty on glaſs imported. The committee reported it as their opinion that the high price of labor, which time only could cure, was a greater obſtacle to their manufacture than the duty, and that therefore the prayer of the petition ought not to be granted.

On motion of Mr. Madiſon the houſe went into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary at war, on the petition of M. Poira, ſecretary and aid de camp to major-general La Fayette. The report was in his favor.

It appears that M. Poira followed the example of Gen. La Fayette, in declining to receive any pay for his ſervices in the courſe of the late war; but like the Gen. having been overtaken by miſfortune, he calls upon the equity and generoſity of the American nation to afford him relief, in the ſame manner as they had, unaſked, requited, the ſervices of Gen. La Fayette.

Meſſrs. Coit, Thatcher, and Kitchell, were oppoſed to the allowing of compenſation to this gentleman, alledging that his claim ſtood upon the ſame ground with the claims of many other deſerving men whoſe demands had been barred by the ſtatute of limitation.

Meſſrs. Madiſon, W. Lyman, Swanwick, Dayton, and Murray, ſupported the cauſe of M. Poira. They urged it as a ſingular caſe. It was aſſerted that M. La Fayette and his family were the only perſons who had ſerved in the war, with a previous profeſſion that they would receive no pay. They denied that it was a claim of juſtice; in that caſe, they allowed the ſtatute of limitation would have barred it: It was a claim upon the equity and generoſity of the nation. This gentleman, like his maſter, they ſaid, had been overtaken by miſfortune, and to refuſe to afford him that relief which juſtice muſt have paid him had he aſked it at an earlier day, would be derogatory to the honor of the nation. It was remarked by Mr. Swanwick, that ſuch conduct was alſo impolitic, ſince it would diſcourage any foreigner from entering into our ſervice in future, and we did not know how ſoon ſuch aſſiſtance might be valuable.

There is not, ſaid Mr. Murray, a farmer in the United States, who would not approve the affording of relief in this caſe; for ſaid he, who among them, if a young man, fond of agriculture, would ſerve him faithfully for a year, and at the end of that period, wiſhing to purſue his inquiries into diſtant lands, ſhould leave him, but decline to be paid for his ſervices becauſe he did not want the money, would, if that ſame young man ſhould return in a few years in diſtreſs and aſk of his equity and generoſity, what, before he could have claimed of his juſtice, turn a deaf ear to him and ſay, "I owe you nothing;—ſince you did not receive your due when you might have had it, I cannot now liſten to your diſtreſs." He believed no one would be found to do this.

After conſiderable debate, the queſtion was carried for making proviſion by law to ſettle the claim, the committee roſe, the houſe confirmed the reſolution, and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill.

Adjourned.

Tueſday, January 10.

A report was given in by Mr. Thatcher, and read from the committee on the poſt office and poſt roads, of a bill in addition to the poſt-office act. It enumerates a great number of additional roads that are wanted. Mr. Thatcher moved, that this bill ſhould be read a ſecond time, in order to be referred to a committee of the whole houſe on Monday next, which was done. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Henderſon ſaid that he had a reſolution to propoſe. As direct taxes on landed property were about to be laid, and as they ſhould be avoided as much and as long as poſſible, if any indirect taxes could be found he wiſhed for a committee to be appointed to inquire and report on the propriety of laying taxes on all theatrical exhibitions, and to inquire whether any, and if any, what articles of foreign growth, or manufactures imported into the United States, or of articles manufactured or uſed in the United States, will admit of an additional duty, and to report thereon.

BASSATERRE (*St. Kitts*) Dec. 6.

On the 23d ult. a deſpatch-boat arrived here from Anguilla, giving an account of an attack having been made on that Iſland by a French frigate and a brig, on board of which were a number of troops. At the time of the arrival of the boat, none of his Majeſty's ſhips were at the Iſland: on the 25th, his Majeſty's frigate Lapwing, Capt. Barton, arrived, and ſailed the ſame evening for Anguilla, taking on board the maſter of the boat as a Pilot.—The wind being far to the northward, ſhe did not reach Anguilla 'till late at night on the 26th.—Signal having been made at St. Martin's of the Lapwing's approach, the troops were all embarked, after having burnt the town, murdered numbers of the inhabitants, and loaded their veſſels with the plunder. At one in the morning of the 27th: the Lapwing ran within piſtol ſhot of the frigate and brig, which were endeavouring to make their eſcape at the mouth of the harbour, when an action commenced, which continued one hour and twenty-five minutes. Favoured by the darkneſs of the night, the French frigate made her eſcape through a narrow channel, between a ſmall Iſland and Anguilla;—the Lapwing having had her pilot killed on the firſt broadſide, would not venture through. At day break both veſſels were ſeen at anchor near St. Martin's—on the Lapwing's approach, the brig attempting to warp to the frigate which had her rigging much cut, was fired on ſo heavily by the Lapwing, that ſhe was deſtroyed, and moſt of the ſailors and ſoldiers were drowned: The frigate, after one broadſide from the Lapwing, ſtruck her colours, and proved to be the Decius, of 26 guns. The brig mounted three 24 pounders. There were 128 ſoldiers killed and wounded on board the Decius; 189 made priſoners. She was ſo much damaged in the action, having nine ſhot holes through the bottom, that after keeping poſſeſſion of her for two days, Capt. Barton finding it impoſſible to get her into port from her leaky condition; and two French frigates of 44 guns each, being in chaſe of him, about 8 miles to leeward, after taking out all the priſoners, the Decius was blown up, and all the plunder conſigned to the deep. The Lapwing arrived in this Road the night after, having no other man killed in the action but the pilot.

It is to be regretted, that the Lapwing did not arrive at Anguilla in time to fruſtrate the deſigns of the French, and prevent the depredations committed: but we believe there never was a caſe, where an expedition was ſo completely deſtroyed, and the hopes of an hoſtile pillager ſo entirely blaſted, as in this. The gallantry and good conduct of Capt. Barton, and his brave crew, are ſo manifeſt, that the bare narrative of facts do them ſo much honour, as to render unneceſſary any encomiums.

CHARLESTON, January 7.

Capt. Smith in the ſhip Cæſar, from the Cape of Good Hope, on his paſſage here touched at the iſland of Aſcenſion, where the following intelligence was communicated to him in writing:

"All the ſettlements of the Dutch, in India, are given up to the Engliſh, as well on the Eaſt as on the Weſt ſide, except Maccaſſer and the Iſland of Java. That Banda was given up, was the laſt news we heard before we left Batavia, which was on the 12th of June, 1796. The inhabitants of Batavia expected the Engliſh at the iſland of Java in the month of Auguſt. The repreſentative of the Prince of Orange, who in that character has the chief command of the Dutch ſettlements in India, was informed by the Engliſh, when they went through the Straits of Balic to the Molucca Iſlands, that they would viſit Java, at that time. This gives great uneaſineſs to the inhabitants. The old general, and his ſon the director, were buſy in making preparations to receive them. The ſoldiers, who formerly wore a blue uniform with white lappels and a white feather, were a few days before our departure dreſſed in blue and orange, and wore an orange coloured feather.

"The Governor of Molucca ſold 200 Seapoys and 180 Hanoverians, together with two frigates, to clear himſelf of a debt he owed of 200,000 ſix dollars. In the Molucca Iſlands every thing is carried on in the ſame way, owing to the conduct of the new governor of Amboyna, Mr. Cornabe, who was formerly at Tinnate.

"The repreſentative of the Prince of Orange, who commands a great parcel of raſcals and vagabonds, principally great ones, intends to call upon the gentlemen in the ſervice of the company to deliver up to the Engliſh 100 millions of Dutch money, which will be rated at 150 millions, they will have a particular intereſt in doing this, as it will be the means of clearing them from the bankruptcy they are in to their maſters.

VAN COL,
Citizen of Rotterdam in Holland.

Iſland Aſcenſion, 16th Sept. 1796."

BALTIMORE, January 3.

We congratulate our readers on the ſtrikingly ſplended appearance of our new city, the two preceding evenings. The lamps with which our ſtreets are lighted, appear to be a conſiderable improvement on thoſe we have generally ſeen—the reflectors with which they are furniſhed, caſt out great light. Although theſe dazzling ornaments are not planted ſo thick as in Philadelphia, yet it muſt be confeſſed, from their evidently ſuperior excellence, that our ſtreets are much better lighted—ſo that in future we ſhall hear of no more complaints of diſlocated necks or broken bones, on the ſcore of darkneſs. The birth of a

…w year, a new city, and new light, is a novelty indeed, …d cannot, to our city, fail to be matter of much joy.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.

Yesterday the Senate of this Commonwealth waited on the President of the United States and presented to him the following Address:

To GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

YOUR late address to the people of the United States, whilst it awakens every sentiment of gratitude, deeply affects our feelings with regret.

The friendly counsel you have offered to your fellow-citizens, to induce them to adhere stedfastly to their present union; to repress the spirit of party: to cherish religion, knowledge, and public credit; and to maintain a dispassionate and impartial, though amicable disposition towards foreign nations, meets with our warmest approbation. In your forcible exposition of the dangers which will result to their freedom, safety and prosperity, from a dereliction of those salutary maxims, we recognize that just discernment of the real interest of our country, and that firm adherence to the principles of true patriotism, which have always distinguished your public conduct. Your fellow-citizens, sensible that with your measures their dearest interests were intimately connected, have regarded them with anxious attention; they have beheld you, under the auspices of Divine Providence, leading their armies to victory, and guiding their councils to prosperity and peace; nor has the closest examination of your conduct produced any other effect, than to strengthen their reliance on your wisdom and virtue.

The various testimonials of attachment, which you have received from the people of the United States, must have fully convinced you, that those affectionate sensations towards them, which are so feelingly expressed in your address, are reciprocated by correspondent sentiments on their part. The signal instance of steady approbation, with which they have supported your administration, and the success which has attended it, have exhibited to the world a striking proof, that the most effectual method of securing the confidence, and accomplishing the welfare of an enlightened nation, is, to pursue, with undeviating firmness, a policy founded on the purest integrity.

The satisfaction we have derived from your salutary communications, is greatly alloyed by the information which has accompanied them, that we are so soon to be deprived of those faithful services from which such important benefits have resulted to this in common with the other states. We are, at the same time, compelled to assent to the justice of your claim to that repose in the evening of your days, which has been so long sacrificed to the voice and interests of your country.

You will carry with you into retirement, the solid enjoyment arising from the applause of your grateful country, and the consciousness of a life devoted to virtue and public utility. In addition to these sources of happiness, may you long enjoy the blessings of health; may you largely partake of that national felicity, to the establishment of which you have so eminently contributed; and may your successors in office, be influenced by your example, in their efforts to promote the peace, safety, and dignity of the United States. Signed by order,

ROBERT HARE,
Speaker of the Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

To which the President returned the following Answer:

To the SENATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

Gentlemen,

I RECEIVE with great pleasure the expressions of your approbation of my public services. The general marks of satisfaction, and the various testimonies of select and discerning bodies of men among my fellow-citizens, respecting my public conduct, while they have stimulated my exertions to be useful to my country, the sole object of all my aims and wishes, have also enforced the justness of your remark, "that the most effectual method of securing the confidence, and accomplishing the welfare of an enlightened nation, is to pursue with undeviating firmness, a policy founded in pure integrity." And I shall be pardoned when I add, that conscious integrity has been my unceasing support, and while it gave me confidence in the measures I pursued, the belief of it, by acquiring to me the confidence of my fellow-citizens, ensured the success which they have had. This consciousness will accompany me in my retirement: Without it, public applauses could be viewed only as proofs of public error, and felt as the upbraiding of personal demerit. In this retirement, to behold the national felicity, will be largely to partake in it; and if with this felicity I enjoy health, which you kindly wish me, my hopes in this world will be consummated.

(Signed) GEO. WASHINGTON.

Commodore Barney, of the Medusa frigate, arrived in this city last Tuesday, from Baltimore.

NEW-YORK, January 6.

The following is a statement of the number of buildings in the city of Albany, viz.

701 dwelling-houses,
132 stores,
68 store-houses,
193 stables, fronting streets and alleys.

Total 1049 buildings.

In the Colonie of Water Vliet, or Northern Liberties, 62 dwelling-houses, and 13 stores.—Making a total of 1263 in the city and liberties. And computing 7 persons to each dwelling-house, the city contains 4907 inhabitants, and the liberties 1134. Total, 6041.

January 13.

A new Militia Bill is reported to the House of Representatives.

The Prince of Wurtenburg the intended spouse of the Princess Royal has arrived in England.

On Monday the dwelling house of Elias Boudinot, Esq. of Newark (N. J.) caught fire and was entirely consumed. The loss sustained cannot be estimated at less than ten thousand dollars; as the buildings were extensive, and had but a few months past been completed in a most neat and finished style, and were a beautiful ornament, in a very conspicuous part of that village.

On Friday last, the American Philosophical Society elected Thomas Jefferson their President.

January 16.

Talleyrand Perigord, ci-devant Bishop of Autun, who was banished France by Robespierre, and some time since expelled England under the provisions of the alien bill, is said to be chosen by the Directory to manage, on their part, the negociations with Lord Malmesbury.

Capt. Russel, of the schooner Commerce, arrived on Saturday from Genoa, saw the Spanish fleet in the Mediterranean, (and was spoke to by them) consisting of 33 sail of the line. Inquiries were made of him respecting the British fleet. The above force must have been effected by a junction with the French fleet from Toulon, and, unless a similar junction is effected between Admirals Jarvis and Mann, is considerably superior to the British force in those seas.

PROVIDENCE, January 21.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated Oct. 5.

"Our Government has lately passed a Resolution, permitting American Vessels to bring India Goods to this Market, direct from any Port in the East-Indies, China excepted, on the same Footing in all Respects as Danish Ships.——We expect this Measure will give our Friends in America a good Opportunity of extending their India Trade."

NEWPORT, January 24.

Last Wednesday arrived here the Ship America, Capt. Henry Olney, in 11 Days from Charleston. Capt. Olney informs that the Ship Three Friends, Captain Bradley, of Boston, in coming over the Bar about Half an Hour before him, and just before Night, struck, and from the tempestuousness of the Weather he is apprehensive the Vessel and Crew must have been totally lost.

On the 12th Instant, in Lat. 34, he spoke the Ship Washington, from Marblehead bound to Charleston, in 18 Fathom Water.

From Poole's (New London) Marine List.

Capt. John Stanton, in the Ship Enterprize, was in St. Thomas's, on 13th December last, with 129 Slaves from Africa, all well; the Ship was in such a Situation that she was condemned.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, in a Letter to Congress, Dec. 19 proposes, in order to the Extinguishment of the Public Debt, a System of direct Taxation. The following is a Shedule of the Ratio of the first Assessment contemplated.

	Dollars.
To the State of Vermont,	28,000
To the State of New-Hampshire,	56,000
To the State of Massachusetts,	196,000
To the State of Rhode Island,	28,000
To the State of Connecticut,	98,000
To the State of New-York,	140,000
To the State of New-Jersey,	70,000
To the State of Pennsylvania,	182,000
To the State of Delaware,	14,000
To the State of Maryland,	112,000
To the State of Virginia,	166,000
To the State of Kentucky,	28,000
To the State of North Carolina,	140,000
To the State of Tennessee,	14,000
To the State of South Carolina,	84,000
To the State of Georgia,	82,000
Total,	1,484,000
From which there being deducted for Abatements, erroneous Assessments and Charges of Collection, Fifteen per Cent, or	222,600
There will remain the estimated net Proceeds of the proposed Tax being	1,262,400

Conclusion of the Address of the Colonial Assembly of the Isle of France to the National Legislative Body.

"Citizen Legislators, all the tyrannies under which the French nation has sighed, have disappeared before the national will. The inhabitants of the isle of France are zealous republicans, who calculate in the number of their richest enjoyments the sacrifice of their personal interests; but they have the prudence to participate in the advantages of the revolution, by avoiding its distractions and furies. The happy situation of these Islands has placed it, in a great degree, in their power to enjoy this double advantage. Permit them to continue to scatter your benefits upon a class of men unjustly disgraced.—In the name of humanity itself, indulge them in the mild pleasure of re-establishing here, those rights which you have proclaimed; your wishes will be gratified, and you will be unable to refuse your applause to our conduct, for blood will not be spilt, and the laws of the Republic will be executed. *Vive la Republique.*

(Signed) J BARBE, *President*

MARRIED] At Nassau (New-Providence) Captain BENJAMIN LIGHTBOURN, to Miss SUSSANNA ALMY, eldest Daughter of Captain Benjamin Almy, of this Town.

—On Wednesday the 11th Inst. at Friends' Meeting in Pine street, Philadelphia, JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, Printer, to RACHEL SAUNDERS, Daughter of Joseph Saunders, late of that City.

—In this Town, Capt. JOHN DUNWELL, of Providence, to Miss SALLY CORNELL.

—Mr. JOHN TIFT, of Westerly, to Miss SALLY OMAN, Daughter of Mr. Henry Oman.

DIED]—At St. Augustine, in November last, Mr. WILLIAM DOWNING, of this Town, in the 24th Year of his Age.

—At Cape-Francois, October last, FRANCIS RUSSELL BUGBEE, belonging near Hudson, on board the Sloop Liberty, of New York, commanded by Peleg Hull.——December 30, in Lat. 37: 20, Long. 72: 10, lost overboard, from said Sloop, JAMES JORDEN, of Philadelphia.

—At Savannah (Georgia) in December last, Mrs. ABIGAIL LILLIBRIDGE, Wife of Mr. John Lillibridge, of this Town, after a short Illness.

—At Bristol, on the 13th Inst. Mrs. JANE BOURKE, Widow of the late Capt. John Bourke, of this Town, in the 80th Year of her Age.

—In this Town, Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITFIELD, Widow, in the 77th Year of her Age.

Newport, Jan. 17, 1797.

Mr. BARBER,

By inserting the Assize of Bread, as directed by the Selectmen of Boston, you will oblige one of your Townsmen.

	lb.	*oz.*	*dwt.*
Fourpenny White Loaf,	0	14	13
Eightpenny Ditto Ditto,	1	13	10
Basket of 3 Coppers Price,	0	7	7

☞ According to Law, such Bread as is not well baked, must be seized.

Attest: WILLIAM COOPER, *Town Clerk.*

Mr. BARBER,

THE malignant scribbler in your paper of the 3d inst. has induced me to make use of my pen in defence of an honest, industrious man, who lives by his own earnings; and would rather (I dare say) keep his hay in the chamber of an addition adjoining his house, where he has no occasion to go with fire or light, at no time, to endanger himself or his neighbours, than to fall into the hands of such "*A Citizen:*" For his performance demonstrates, that he is void of mercy, by endeavouring to destroy his good name; in asserting that he has been frequently admonished of the very great danger by his neighbours, and still obstinately persists; the truth is, there was but one of his neighbours ever said any thing to him about it; and when he was informed it was the only place he was in possession of, where he could deposite his hay, he appeared satisfied, nor wished to put him to needless expence:—It is wished, when we hear from this malapert person again, in your paper, he will give us his real name; for it is thought he has attacked a better man than himself.

FAIR PLAY.

January 23.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Jan. 23.

ENTERED,	*from*
Brig Mary, Davis,	Jamaica
Schooner Lucy, Slocum,	Turks-Island
Brig Murfree, Gardner,	Surinam
Sloop Providence, Arnold,	Cape Francois
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Eagle, Earl,	Charleston
Brig Ruth, Wardwell,	Cape Francois

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,
A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Pease; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Tyme; Large double Pink, &c.

Newport, January 23, 1797.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH BURRILL, late of Newport, Tin Plate-Worker, deceased, by Note, Book Account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, as the said Notes and Accounts will otherwise be put in Suit, at the ensuing May Term.

JOSEPH BURRILL, *Executor.*

Newport, Jan. 23, 1797.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his old Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for past Favours, and wishes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURS, jun. to the House and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Sisson,

Where he has for SALE,

Just Received from New-York, per the last Vessels from Europe,

A large and Extensive Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,

Which he is determined to sell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality considered.

A L S O,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, West India Rum, New-England Rum, } Per Hogshead, Barrel, or Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong-Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muscovado Ditto, per Hogshead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Cask, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate,
Lampblack, Tea and Bar Lead, per Cwt, or lb.

☞ Bees Wax, Bayberry-Wax, Try'd Tallow, Flax-Seed, Tow Cloth, and Flannel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods, will be served upon as good Terms, as the very best Judges.

AMERICAN CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, January 11.

MR. SWIFT, from the Committee to whom was referred that part of the President's speech relative to the promotion of agriculture, made a report recommending the institution of a society for that purpose, under the patronage of government, which might act as a common centre to all other societies of a similar kind throughout the United States. No public provision is contemplated, except for the salary of a secretary, and for stationary; but if the state of the treasury should make even this unadvisable, it is stated that it might be carried into effect without pecuniary aid. The report is accompanied by a plan, the principal articles of which are, that a society shall be established at the seat of government; that it shall comprehend the legislature of the United States, the judges, the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of war, the attorney-general, and such other members as should choose to become members agreeably to the rules prescribed; that an annual meeting should be held at the seat of government, at which is to be chosen the President, secretary, &c. and a board, to consist of not more than thirty persons, which shall be called "a *Board of Agriculture*." That the society shall be a body corporate; that a report shall be made annually, &c. The report concluded with a resolution in these words, "Resolved, that a society for the promotion of agriculture ought to be established at the seat of government of the United States."

The report was twice read, and ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole on Monday next.

Thursday, January 12.

The bill making provision for the payment of M. Poirs, secretary and aid-de-camp of Major General La Fayette, was read the third time and passed.

Several petitions were read and referred

Mr. Coit proposed a resolution to the following effect, which was agreed to.

"Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be directed to inquire whether any, if any, what alterations ought to be made in the act providing for the mitigation of penalties incurred under the revenue laws, in certain cases, and to report by bill or otherwise."

On motion of Mr. W. Smith, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, on the subject of providing further revenue, when Mr. W. Smith took a view of the situation of the Finances of this country, as stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his report on the subject of direct taxation, and shewed the necessity of some effectual provision to meet the exigencies of government. This provision he supposed must be a direct tax.

Messrs. Coit, Harper, Swanwick, Gilbert, Christie, S. Smith, Nicholas, Dayton, and Williams, offered observations on the subject. The committee had leave to sit again.

Mr. Coit said he wished to lay a resolution upon the table, somewhat connected with the subject which had just been discussed. It was a resolution requiring the committee of commerce and manufactures to prepare and report a bill on the subject of direct taxation on land and slaves, the abstract principle of which had only been under discussion.

The resolution was laid on the table. Adjourned.

Thursday, January 19.

The following communication was received from the President of the United States; together with very voluminous documents therein referred to, which after some debate on the propriety of the measure, were ordered to be printed, without being read:

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

At the opening of the present session of Congress, I mentioned that some circumstances of an unwelcome nature, had lately occurred, in relation to France; that our trade had suffered, and was suffering extensive injuries, in the West-Indies, from the cruisers and agents of the French Republic; and that communications had been received from its Minister here, which indicated danger of a further disturbance of our commerce by its authority, and that were in other respects far from agreeable; but that I reserved for a special message a more particular communication on this interesting subject—This communication I now make:—

The complaints of the French Minister, embraced most of the transactions of our government, in relation to France, from an early period of the present war; which therefore it was necessary carefully to review. A collection has been formed of letters and papers relating to those transactions, which I now lay before you, with a letter to Mr. Pinckney, our Minister at Paris, containing an examination of the notes of the French Minister, and such information as I thought might be useful to Mr. Pinckney, in any further representations he might find necessary to be made to the French government. The immediate object of his mission was to make to that government such explanations of the principles and conduct of our own, as by manifesting our good faith might remove all jealousy and discontent, and maintain that harmony and good understanding with the French Republic, which has been my constant solicitude to preserve. A government which required only the knowledge of the *truth* to justify its measures, could not but be anxious to have this fully and frankly displayed.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, January 19, 1797.

The House went into a Committee of the whole, on the subject of future Revenue, Mr. Dent in the chair, when a long, but somewhat irregular debate took place, in the course of which two or three different amendments were proposed and negatived. At length the question on the resolution for laying a tax on land was put and carried by a considerable majority; there being 56 in favour of it, and 54 in favour of that for laying a tax on slaves.—The Committee rose, reported the resolution, and obtained leave to sit again. The House resumed, and a motion was made to take up the resolutions, but it was negatived 47 to 37.

BONN, November 2.

WE learn from Weissenthurn, under the 31st ult. that General Championet repaired the preceding evening to the island facing Newwied, and celebrated there a fete on account of the victory obtained by the French troops in the Hundsruck.

PARIS, November 11.

Yesterday six carriages with Pictures from Italy arrived in Paris, without being the least damaged on the road.

A treaty of peace has just been concluded by the Directory with the Duke of Parma.

The news of the death of Collot d'Herbois, and his colleague Billaud Varrennes is false.

The Dutch Convention has empowered citizens Leveston and Paffeur, members of the Convention, now on mission here, to assist, in conjunction with citizen Mayer, the Dutch Plenipotentiary, at the conferences for peace, which are about to be opened in this city.

LONDON, November 17.

NOTE.

Delivered to the Minister for the Department of Foreign Affairs, by Lord Malmesbury, Envoy of the British Cabinet.

"The undersigned has not failed to transmit to his Court, the answer of the Executive Directory, to the propositions which he was charged to make, and which were intended to serve as overtures to a negociation of peace.

"With respect to the injurious and offensive insinuations contained in that answer, and which are only fit to throw new obstacles in the way of that reconciliation which the French government professes to desire, the King has thought it far beneath his dignity to allow any reply whatever to be returned on his part. The progress and result of the negociation will, no doubt, evince the principles on which it shall have been conducted on either side; and it is neither by reproaches, as disgusting as they are without foundation, nor by reciprocal insults, that a sincere intention is shewn, to further the work of peace.

"The undersigned proceeds, therefore, to the first object of discussion, set forth in the answer of the Executive Directory, viz. that of a separate negociation, to which it has, without the least foundation, supposed that the undersigned was authorited to accede. His credentials and powers, drawn up in the usual form, fully authorise him to negociate and conclude a peace; but they prescribe neither the form or nature, nor the terms of the future treaty. On these points he must, pursuant to the custom long established and acknowledged, conform himself to the instructions received from his Court; and he has consequently not failed to inform the Minister for the Department of Foreign Affairs, in their very first conference, that the King, his master, had expressly enjoined him not to listen to any proposal, tending to separate the interests of his Majesty from those of his Allies.

"A negociation which embraces the interests and pretensions of all the powers, who make a common cause with the King in this present war, is therefore the only one which can take place.—In the course of such a negociation, the intervention, or at least the participation of these powers, will, no doubt, become absolutely necessary; and his Majesty hopes to find at all times the same disposition to treat, on a just and equitable basis, of which his Majesty the Emperor and King gave the French government so striking a proof, at the very moment of the opening of this campaign.

"But to wait for a formal and definitive authority on the part of the King's allies, before Great-Britain and France should begin to discuss, even provisionally, the principles of the negociation, would cause, it appears, a very useless delay. A course widely differently has been pursued by the two powers, on all former occasions of the same nature; and his Majesty is of opinion, that the best pledge, which at this moment they can give to all Europe, of their mutual desire to put a period as soon as possible to the calamities of war, would be to settle without delay a basis of combined negociation, and to invite their allies to participate in it, in the best manner calculated to accelerate a general peace.

"It was with this view, that the undersigned had it in command to propose, at the very commencement of this negociation, a principle, which, his Majesty's generosity and good faith could alone dictate to him, viz. to indemnify France, by proportionate restitutions for such arrangements as she will consent to, in order to satisfy the just claims of the allies of the King, and to preserve the political balance of Europe. The Executive Directory has not explained itself in a precise manner either on the approbation of this principle, nor in the alterations and modifications which it may desire; nor has it proposed any other principle tending to the same end. The undersigned, is therefore, ordered to resume this subject, and to demand on this head an open declaration, in order to shorten the delay, which must otherwise result from the difficulties raised by the Directory with respect to the form of his powers. He is authorized to add to this demand the express declaration, that whilst his Majesty shall acquaint his august allies with all his successive steps relative to the object of this present negociation, and fulfil towards those Sovereigns in the most efficacious manner every duty of a good and faithful ally, he will at the same time neglect nothing on his part, both to dispose them to concur in this negociation, by all such means as are most fitted to accelerate its progress and ensure its success, and to preserve them in dispositions favourable to his wish, for the return of a general peace, on just, permanent, and honorable conditions.

(Signed) "MALMESBURY."

Paris, Nov. 12, 1796.

To the above note, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, Delacroix, returned the following answer—

Answer of the Minister for the Department of Foreign Affairs, to the Note of Lord Malmesbury.

"The undersigned is charged by the Executive Directory to call on you to point out as speedily as possible, and nominatively the subjects of reciprocal compensations which you have to propose.

"He is decidedly charged to ask of you what are the dispositions to treat on a just and equitable basis of which his Majesty the Emperor and the King furnished so conspicuous a proof at the commencement of the present campaign? The Executive Directory is ignorant of them. It was the Emperor and King, by whom the armistice was broken.

(Signed) "CH. DELACROIX."

Paris, 2nd Brumaire.

It is with extreme concern we state the existence of a spirit of insurrection in various parts of Ireland, where instigated, doubtless by the emissaries of the French, the deluded people have been induced to take up arms, and to commit acts of open rebellion, for the express and avowed purpose of subverting the established constitution of the country.

In consequence of the disturbances in Belfast, the playhouse has been shut up, and a large force under Lord Carhampton, is under orders for that neighbourhood.

SAVANNAH, December 16.

Notwithstanding the ravages of the late fires, we have the satisfaction to inform, that all the Stores, Warehouses, &c. under the Bluff, were preserved. Much praise is due to the Masters and Seamen of the vessels lying in the harbour, who voluntarily turned out to the assistance of our unfortunate City, and who, to their honor, distinguished themselves on this unhappy occasion.

We are no less pleased in adding, that our Commerce and country Trade, are still preserved.—Building goes on rapidly—almost all the lots on the bay are already taken up, and we may expect, at the end of two or three months, to see nearly, if not all, that important City rebuilt.

On Wednesday, we were happy to see a considerable fall of rain, which if general, will hasten Lumber and other products of our extensive State to market.

CHARLESTON, December 19.

On Saturday afternoon the ship Winyaw, Capt. Richards, arrived in this port from London, last from Cowes, which she left on the 17th of October. As the ship passed Fort Johnson, Capt. Kalteisen, the Commandant, saluted the Major with 15 guns; a detachment of the battalion of artillery paid him the same compliment from Fort Mechanic; the ships in harbour displayed their colours, and as the ship passed the wharves, she was cheered with loud huzzas; at five o'clock in the evening the Major landed from the Custom-House barge, at Blake's wharf, where he was met by a large concourse of citizens, who with repeated shouts welcomed back to his native land their highly respectable and beloved fellow-citizen.

BALTIMORE, January 11.

In consequence of a notice given, a meeting of the merchants and masters of vessels was held yesterday at Mr. Stewart's tavern, Fell's Point, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of attempting to cut a passage through the ice down the river, when Captain Cunningham and Captain Miller (both masters of vessels from New-England, and whose vessels are lying one at Annapolis, and the other at North-Point) undertook the job, and engaged to cut a passage wide enough for a vessel in this port, and as far down as necessary, in nine days; for which they are to receive two thousand dollars. —They have entered in a written engagement with respectable merchants in this city, and deposited one hundred dollars in the hands of Mr. Stewart, which is to be forfeited if the job is not completed in the above space of time, and they will require nothing for their trouble. They will commence the work this morning.

An excellent opportunity this for labourers, whom the present extreme cold weather has deprived of employment by locking up the navigation; a great number will be wanted, and generous wages will be given.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.

Last evening arrived here by land from Cape-May Mr. M'Kim of Baltimore, who having been robbed of his property by the French at Cape-Francois, where his vessel was carried in, being taken on her passage from one French port to another. By him we learn, that on the 15th of December, a cutter arrived at the Cape in 15 days from France.

He also mentions that the coast of St. Domingo swarms with privateers, from one gun upwards, who take and send in every American they can lay hands on, under various pretences.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Baltimore, dated January 12.

"In answer to your inquiry relative to insurance, I have to inform you, that in consequence of the unfavourable aspect of trade, the offices have, for the present, declined business."

A correspondent was very glad to hear Mr. Gallatin say, in the Federal House of Representatives, in the debate yesterday, that he entertained no apprehensions that this country would be involved in a war. Information from such a quarter is *precious*, and doubtless may be *relied on*. The same gentleman was in favour of reducing the military and naval establishments.

If a war was to be apprehended with any European power, the patriotism of this gentleman would doubtless lead him to wish for an augmentation of both.

Extract of a letter from an American residing at Havannah, dated the 24th December, 1796.

"The Revenge French privateer has sent in here two American vessels, one of them a brig laden with rice from Charleston for Jamaica.

"Don Juan Procopio de Bassecourt Conte de Santa Clara, is arrived in quality of Governor of this Island; he was formerly Governor of Barcelona: his policy is founded on the best principles, and it is expected that he will act friendly to the Americans."

NEW-YORK, January 20.

On Wednesday last, at 12 o'clock, a respectable number of gentlemen attended agreeable to invitation, at the City Hospital. Several operations of Dr. E. Perkins by means of his invented Metallic Points, were performed with surprizing and satisfactory success, on different patients labouring under various diseases.

A letter from Philadelphia, dated Wednesday says, "it is said Mr. Madison is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to France, and is soon to depart."

January 23.

It is reported that three English frigates are arrived in the Chesapeak.

The Philadelphia papers make no mention of the appointment of an Envoy to France; it may therefore be doubted.

The House of Representatives have sent a message to the Attorney General, requesting a copy of his opinion relative to the claim of Georgia to certain lands on the west of that State.

ALBANY, Jan. 9.

The farmers begin to carry their produce to town in considerable quantities. But as few purchasers offer, they store the greater part of their grain. Wheat has been sold here last week for 10s. and we are informed on respectable authority, that it sold in New York, for 8 and 9s. That market is said to be glutted with wheat and flour from the southern States.

SALEM, January 20.

By the schooner Raven, Capt. Ambrose Martin, which arrived at Marblehead on Monday evening last, in 38 days from St. Eustatia, we have the following intelligence: On the 4th of December, 3 Ships of the Line, and 1 Frigate, under British colours, came down 'Statia Road, and commenced an attack upon the town, and the Medee French Frigate and a Sloop of War, and after firing two hours (in which time they were well answered from the Fort and the two French ships) they returned, without doing the least damage to the town or the French Ships, except lodging about 60 shot in the empty stores. But in their progress, they committed an action, which will stand recorded an eternal disgrace in their naval history—Capt. Benjamin Diamond, in a sloop belonging to Salem, that very morning carried in by a French privateer, being bound to Antigua from Charleston, then lying in the Road, was wantonly run down by one of the British Ships of War; and his Mate, one sailor, and a black and a white boy were drowned, and the vessel and cargo entirely lost. Another ship endeavoured to run down Capt. Martin's schooner. The Mate only was on board (the crew having all died) and perceiving their intention, endeavoured to cut the cable, but not being able to effect this, he loosened it, and the schooner sell off, the ship just passing her. One of the crew, as she passed, through a billet of wood at the Mate from the forecastle—and an Officer, looking over the Quarter, ordered the "*Damn Yankee Rascal to haul down his colours*"—which was immediately complied with. But not content with this, veering his ship, he fired a broadside into the schooner—and there were 19 shot holes in her main sail, 4 shot in the main mast, two of which remain there, and a 32lb. shot passed thro' the schooner's quarter, and lodged in the lower hole in a barrel of sweet oil—which shot Capt. Martin has preserved and brought home, as a lasting memorial of the AMITY of Great Britain to this Country. N B.—Capt. Martin's schooner is exactly "seventy tons" burthen.

Capt. Diamond, finding his vessel lost, endeavoured at the hazard of his life, to preserve his crew—he hired two Negroes and a boat to go off and take up his men—but the Negroes finding the shot flew so thick, refused to go off, and neither threats or persuasion could make them go. Capt. Diamond then went on board a Danish brig, where he was most brutually treated, and threatened to be thrown overboard. While on board the Danish brig, Capt. Diamond saw one of his men at mast head, waving his handkerchief for assistance—but alas! he could not relieve him, and he with three of his companions, perished, victims to British insolence and wickedness.

Capt. Diamond has entered his protest against this unwarrantable proceeding.

Capt. Martin supplied Capt. Diamond (who has thus by the ruffian hand of violence been deprived of his all) with money, and offered him a passage in his vessel—as did Capt. Story, of Marblehead, with whom he took passage for Philadelphia. He was also supplied with cloathing, board, &c. by a gentleman of St. Eustatia. Previously he had applied to the American Consul, who refused to give him any assistance whatever.

NEWPORT, January 31.

The Ship William Henry, Cazano, in 54 Days from Cadiz, was wrecked on the South Side of Long-Island, on the 29th Dec. The Vessel and Cargo, excepting 51 Casks of Wine, are lost. She was owned by Mr. Samuel Smith, of Boston; and was valued at 30,000 Dols. 2000 only of which were insured.

A Letter from Cape Francois, to a House in Philadelphia, dated Dec. 20, says, "A Duty is laid (they say by Orders from France) on the Importation of Goods imported in American Bottoms, which is high on every Thing except Beef, Pork and Flour; these are free. As the Duty on dry Goods is ascertained by Weight, it is extremely unequal; on the finest Linen 1 Dollar per Piece, on Russia Sheeting 2½ Dollars per Piece, both being 105 lb. p. 100lb. All Kinds of Provisions are high and in Demand, but cannot be brought without falling into the Hands of Administration."

It is stated, in an Albany Paper, that Attempts have been made to set Fire to Albany, Schenectady, and Waterford.

A slight Shock of an Earthquake was felt, a few Days ago, at Newbury-Port.

The Director of the Mint of the United States, after an ample and ingenious Report on that Institution, gives the following Denomination and Value of Coins, issued therefrom since its Establishment, to Nov. 24 1796, viz

GOLD—8,825 Eagles, 12,106 Half-Eagles, 66 Quarter Eagles: Value 149,415 Dollars.

SILVER—272,941 Dollars, 323,144 Half-Dollars, 5,894 Quarter-Dollars, 22,135 Dimes, 96,646 Half-Dimes: Value 443,032 Dollars, 30 Cents

COPPER—2,040,733 Cents: Value 21,697 Dollars, 80 Cents.

There has been deposited in the Mint (for coinage) from the Commencement of the Establishment to Nov. 24, 1796—10,670 Ounces, 10 Penny-weights and 10 Grains of Gold Bullion, gross Weight; being 9,839 Ounces and 14 Grains, standard Weight—and of Silver Bullion, 416,892 Ounces and 18 Penny weights, gross Weight; being 402,502 Ounces and 16 Penny-weights, standard Weight.

DIED.]—At Bristol, Mr. WILLIAM FALES, Merchant; and Mrs. RUTH BOURN, Consort of Mr. Aaron Bourn.

Mr. BARBER,

PLEASE to inform the Friend, that was so kind as to give us the Assize of Bread from Boston, that the Failure of Business in general is so great at Newport, that there is not Business for more than Two or Three Bakers, and there is Seven to divide it, taking in Brother Prince, who the Abolition Society says, is equally entitled to the Blessings of Heaven and Earth. Z.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Jan. 30.

ENTERED,	*From*
Schooner Juno, Clarke,	George-Town
Sloop Lucy, Coggeshall,	Wilmington
Brig Julia, Austin,	Jamaica
CLEARED,	*For*
Snow Whim, Read,	St. Thomas's
Snow Dove, Gladding,	Ditto
Sloop Nancy, Woodward,	Grenadines
—— Esther, Pettis,	West-Indies
Brig Polly, Brown,	St. Croix
Sloop Alice, Luce,	Newbedford

State of Rhode Island, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, October Session, A. D. 1796.

WHEREAS the Urgency of the public Business hath rendered it impracticable, at the present Session, to hear the private Petitions:

It is therefore Voted and Resolved, That this Assembly will, on the Third Day of next Session, take up the Petitions, and pursue the Docket until the whole be finished.

And to the End that the Parties may have Notice of this Act, and be prepared to attend with their Witnesses, *It is Ordered*, That a Copy of it be inserted in all the Newspapers in the State. A true Copy:

Witness,
HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

To be Sold, at AUCTION,

To-Morrow, at Ten o'Clock,

At the AUCTION-ROOM, in Newport,

6 Pieces of common Cloths—

3 Pieces of Superfine Do.—10 Pieces Linen—4 Pieces Cassimere—40 Dozen Handkerchiefs—6 Pieces Bandannoes—6 Pieces Calimancoes—12 Pieces Calico—10 Pieces Checks—15 Pieces Moreens—12 Pieces Tammies—6 Pieces Shalloons—12 Dozen Spoons—6 Dozen Razors—Stock and Shell-Locks.

And sundry other Articles.

Conditions at Time of Sale.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

THOMAS HANDY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity or single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

To be Sold, by

THOMAS COTTRELL,

At his Shop in Thames-street,

A NEAT Assortment of DRY GOODS, and a Variety of China, Crockery, and Hard Ware.—Also—a few Boxes of 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window-Glass, Soap, Starch, Salt, &c.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

TO LET,

And to be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in North Kingstown, about Three Miles W. S. W. from Bissell's Mills, containing about 300 Acres.

Also an excellent Meadow LOT in Newport, containing about Four Acres, with a small Pond therein of good Water, seldom or ever dry, adjoining to the North End of Newtown, near Mr. Edward Perry's, Butcher.

OLIVER R. WARNER.

Newport, January 30 1797.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
IRON, assorted,
Russia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of BENONI PECKHAM, late of Newport, Barber, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose—the Creditors to said Estate are desired to exhibit their Claims, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Time.

HENRY PECKHAM,
EDWARD THURSTON,

Those Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to

MARY PECKHAM, Administratrix.

Newport January 7, 1797

ANY Person who wishes to let Part of a convenient House, pleasantly situated, for a small Family, to be entered upon next Spring, may hear of a Tenant, by inquiring of the Printer.

Newport, January 16, 1797.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, *and to be Sold at* CHARLES DUNBAR's *Shop, opposite Mr.* George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Battersea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Selisia Tennis-Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early short top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radish; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parsley; Double Peppergrass; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Bush Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Heard's, Burden's, and Red top Grass.

Newport, January 31, 1797.

Judah and Levy

Have for Sale, at their Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. WILLIAM TILLY's *Rope-Walk,*

Mould and dipt Candles,

And Soft SOAP of an excellent Quality.

N. B. CASH, and the highest Price, given for rough and try'd TALLOW.

MOSES JUDAH

Has also for Sale, at his House in Thames-Street, next Door to Mr. BENJAMIN CHURCH,

15 Barrels Richmond fine Flour,
40 Ditto Ship Stuff,
450 Bushels Swann's Coal,
150 Pieces Hair Ribbon——And,
40 Kegs prime Virginia manufactured Negro Head Tobacco.

Newport January 30, 1797.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he has removed his EVENING SCHOOL, to an elegant Chamber, a few Doors East of the Red-Market, between John Gardner, Esq'rs, and the Main street,—Where he continues to teach Young Ladies and Gentlemen the Rules and Practice of VOCAL MUSIC.

Former Experience encourages him to hope, that a generous Public will again Honour him with their Commands.

JOSEPH DYRE.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

A few Hogsheads excellent 2d Proof St. Croix and Demerara RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

GENEVA, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask, or smaller Quantity,

A few Barrels, first Quality, Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,

A few Hogsheads, good Retailing MOLASSES, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

A few Barrels excellent COFFEE, by the Barrel or Dozen,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest or Dozen Pounds,

RICE, by the Tierce, or smaller Quantity,

FLOUR, by the Barrel,

HYSON TEA, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Sundry Vessels now on the Stocks, calculated for BRIGS and SLOOPS, and which may be launched as soon as the Season will permit.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

HE

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the highest Price, in Cash, for Hogshead HOOPS.——Also, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

Elizabeth Miller

Most respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she has lately received from Boston, an extensive Assortment of Articles in the GROCERY Line, among which are

MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and St. Lucar, WINES,	Bohea Tea,
	Cassia,
	Nutmegs, fresh & good,
	Powdered Sugar,
	Muscovado Ditto,
	Coffee,
Jamaica Spirits, W. I. Rum,	Chocolate, Welch's No. 1 and 2.
French Brandy,	Pepper—Pimento,
Holland Geneva,	FRESH RAISINS, by the Quantity,
Playing Cards, American and English,	Ginger,
Capers,	Florence Oil,
Mace, and Cloves,	Lisbon Corks, by the Groce,
Hyson Tea, of an excellent Quality,	
Souchong Ditto, very good,	

With many other Articles, unnecessary to mention.

TO BE LET;

THAT elegant and neatly finished HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Esq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

From a late London Paper.

[The very admirable painting of the following Romance, does much credit to the talents of its juvenile author. It is extracted from "THE MONK," a novel of such wild and captivating character, as to give us the promise of great things indeed from the same pen.]

ALONZO THE BRAVE AND FAIR IMOGINE.

A ROMANCE.

A WARRIOR so bold, and a Virgin so bright,
Convers'd as they sat on the green;
They gaz'd on each other with tender delight!
Alonzo the Brave was the name of the knight,
The maid's was the Fair Imogine.

"And, oh!" said the youth, "since to morrow I go
To fight in a far distant land,
Your tears for my absence soon leaving to flow,
Some other will court you, and you will bestow
On a wealthier suitor your hand!"

"Oh hush these suspicions," fair Imogine said,
"Offensive to love and to me.
For, if you be living, or if you be dead,
I swear by the Virgin, that none, in your stead,
Shall husband of Imogine be.

If e'er I, by lust or by wealth led aside,
Forget my Alonzo the brave,
God grant, that, to punish my falsehood and pride,
Your ghost at my marriage may sit by my side;
May tax me with perjury, claim me as bride,
And bear me away to the grave!"

To Palestine hasten'd the hero so bold;
His love she lamented him sore:
But, scarce had a twelve month elaps'd when behold,
A Baron, all cover'd with jewels and gold,
Arriv'd at fair Imogine's door!

His treasure, his presents, his spacious domain
Soon made her untrue to her vows:
He dazzled her eyes, he bewilder'd her brain;
He caught her affections, so light and so vain,
And carried her home as his spouse!

And now had the marriage been blest by the priest;
The revelry now was begun;
The tables they groan'd with the weight of the feast;
Nor yet had the laughter and merriment ceas'd,
When the bell at the castle toll'd—One!

Then first with amazement, fair Imogine found,
That a stranger was placed by her side:
His air was terrific: he uttered no sound;
He spoke not, he mov'd not, he look'd not around—
But earnestly gaz'd on the bride!

His vizor was clos'd, and gigantic his height;
His armour was sable to view:
All pleasure and laughter were hush'd at his sight;
The dogs as they ey'd him, drew back in affright;
The lights in the chamber burn'd blue!

His presence all bosoms appear'd to dismay;
The guests sat in silence and fear;
At length spoke the bride, while she trembled, "I pray,
Sir Knight, that your helmet aside you would lay
And deign to partake of our cheer!"

The lady is silent, the stranger complies;
His vizor he slowly unclos'd;
Oh, God what a sight met fair Imogine's eyes,
What words can express her dismay and surprize,
When a skeleton's head was expos'd!

All present then utter'd a terrible shout;
All turn'd with disgust from the scene;
The worms they crept in, and the worms they crept out,
And sported his eyes and his temples about,
While the spectre address'd Imogine:

"Behold me, thou false one; behold me; he cried;
God grant, that to punish thy falsehood and pride,
My ghost at thy marriage should sit by thy side,
Should tax thee with perjury, claim thee as bride—
And bear thee away to the grave!"

Thus saying, his arms round the lady he wound,
While loudly she shriek'd in dismay;
Then sunk with his prey through the wide yawning ground!
Nor ever again was fair Imogine found,
Or the spectre who bore her away.

Not long liv'd the Baron; and none since that time
To inhabit the castle presume;
For Chronicles tell, that, by order sublime,
There Imogine suffers the pain of her crime,
And mourns her deplorable doom.

At midnight four times in each year, does her sprite,
When mortals in slumber are bound,
Array'd in her bridal apparel of white,
Appear in the hall with the skeleton Knight,
And shriek as he whirls her around!

While they drink out of sculls newly tore from the grave,
Dancing round them the spectres are seen:
Their liquor is blood, and this horrible stave,
They howl—"To the health of Alonzo the brave,
And his consort, the false Imogine!"

FOR SALE, BY

Christop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.
Just imported in the Snow Elizabeth.
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.
Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Fresh Alexandria Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels.—Apply to
GARDNER & DEAN—or
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.
Newport, Nov. 21, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Estate, lying between the Estate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Estate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN:—Consisting of Two Dwelling Houses, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.—For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; or the Subscriber, in South-Kingstown. THO. C. HAZARD.
Newport, August 22, 1796.

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by
HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.
Newport, Jan. 17, 1797.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's Wharf,

SHIP BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.—Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel.
Newport, January 16 1797.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.
Among which are,
A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea-Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.
☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the most Fashion.
Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Porter; Sherry and Port Wine, per the Pipe; some excellent smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c. a Quantity of St. Ubes Salt; Pine Timber, Joists, Shingles, and Clapboards, and the best of Virginia Sea Coal, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship-Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons—a SLOOP of 60 Tons.
Newport, December 26, 1796.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaighn & Cahoone,

A few Doors South of the NEW LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Customers, that they carry on the above Business as usual, and keep a constant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholesale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarse—Ladies Twist—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and smoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet scented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be sold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Business.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Ro
Stevens's Wharf,

FRENCH Brandy, by the Pipe, B
or Half Barrel,
A few Casks of excellent Molasses, for
tailing,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Lisbon Wine by the Quarter-Ca
Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware
Wholesale and Retail—cream colour'd,
Tumblers, Wine-Glasses, and Decanters,
Wholesale and Retail,
Best of Sweet Oil, by the Case,
Hyson Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen,
single Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warran
A few Barrels of Pitch,
Castile Soap, by the Box,
Liverpool Salt and Sea-Coal.
3 Casks of Carolina Indigo, of the first Qu

He has also at the same Place,
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga,
St. Lucar Wines—Jamaica Spirits—Windw
Island Rum—the best London Porter—Mola
—Sweet Oil—Chocolate—Castile Soap—Pe
—Liverpool Salt—all by Retail.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stove
Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Open Stove, and
Cast Stoves—also Cabouses, of various Kinds.

He has also for Sale,

Best Holland Gin, Brandy, West-India and N
England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead, Sh
Wine by the Quarter Cask—Fresh Raisins, Fi
Sugar, German Steel, &c. &c. as usual.
Cheap for Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank
Rhode Island.
Newport, December 26, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, B
Godfrey Wenwood

Superfine and Common Flour
by the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Mistick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Also—MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Ret

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop
to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORD
and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS and
CHANNING, in Thames street, and has just received
and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and
Retail, at a very low Advance.
Among which are,
An elegant ASSORTMENT of
Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.
Also very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.
Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Town Council, of South-Kingston, in the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SILAS NILES, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed by said Council for that Purpose—will attend, on said Business at the House of Francis Hazard, of said South-Kingston, on the first Monday in each Month during said Term—All Persons having any Demands against said Estate are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within the aforesaid Term, or they will be precluded by Law.
SYLVESTER ROBINSON,
JOSEPHUS PECKHAM.

All Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make Payment, to
FRANCIS HAZARD, Administrator.
South-Kingston, Jan. 10, 1797.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's situate East on Thames-street, South on the Way from Thames-street to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of
DANIEL W. BARKER.
Newport, January 2, 1796.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality,
by the Hogshead.
Newport, October 17, 1796.

TO be sold, on board the Brig GEORGE, at Capt. Peleg Clarke's Wharf, a Quantity of ONIONS.
Inquire of JOHN CAHOON.